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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES

**Brown, Arthur J.** *The Chinese Revolution.* Pp. x, 217. Price \$0.75. New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1912.

Not the Chinese revolution in its narrower sense—a series of plots and campaigns—is the subject Mr. Brown sketches, but the larger movement. This has been slow in developing, affects the entire Chinese body politic and therefore is not to be turned back even if the present experiment in republican government fails.

Four chief causes explain the outbreak against the former government. The one most often cited, the attempt of the government to nationalize the rail-ways, is the least important. It was true that this gave an opportunity for protest by the provincial states rights party, but it was the occasion rather than the cause of the revolution. More fundamental were the distressing economic conditions caused by the pneumonic plague in Manchuria and the terrible floods and droughts which brought 3,000,000 of the people to starvation's door. The hatred of the Manchus and, most important, the modern spirit, especially as interpreted by the Christian work of the missionaries, was a leaven which worked upon the whole people.

The author next shows us the people and civilization of China. He reminds us of the enormous size of the country and of the population. Shantung has the size of Missouri, but more than one-third as many people as the United States; Chih-li, as large as Illinois, has 27,990,871 people. Next a review of Chinese social and intellectual characteristics is given, drawn chiefly from the author's former work, "China;" then a picture of the new industrial China; the recent moves by the great powers against Chinese sovereignty with the consequent distrust of the foreigner. The author believes that constructive Christianity is the force which must be relied upon to heal China's internal weaknesses and make her strong against foreign aggression.

One short chapter describes the constitutional changes brought by the revolution and the new government. The latter portion of the book is given to favorable estimates of Yuan Shih Kai and Sun Yat Sen, "the leaders of the new China." Mr. Brown's book contains little that is new to the student of Chinese affairs, but it is an excellent review of the conditions of present China for the general reader.

*The Catholic Encyclopedia.* Volume xiv. Pp. xv, 800. Price \$6.00. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1912.

**Choate, Joseph H.** *American Addresses.* Pp. xix, 360. Price \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1911.

Though falling somewhat short of the volume containing "Abraham Lincoln and Other Addresses" in charm of style and fascination of themes, Mr. Choate's "American Addresses," is a most delightful book. Mr. Choate's patriotic opti-

mism, his broad outlook over the affairs of men and nations, his genial wit and his mastery of expression combine to place him in the first rank of speakers and writers. The addresses delivered at various times from 1864 to 1910, deal with many topics and were prepared for a large variety of occasions. The longest, and one of the exceptionally thoughtful addresses is the one on "Trial By Jury," delivered before the American Bar Association in 1898. It merits careful consideration to-day, when the functions of the courts and the methods of judicial procedure are receiving attention.

**Cohen, A.** *The Declaration of London.* Pp. 183. Price, \$2.00. New York: George H. Doran & Co., 1911.

Mr. Cohen's volume contains his lecture on the "Declaration of London" given at University College of the University of London, covering fifty-seven pages and an appendix of the text of the declaration with the general report and defense offered to the naval conference by the drafting committee. The essay is one of the best summaries which has appeared. The document is criticised from the point of view of the English navy, but the argument is always searching and fair. Mr. Cohen believes the criticism to which the agreement was subjected in Parliament unfair, and gives cogent reasons why the restrictions on the shipment of conditional contraband do not constitute a menace to the safety of England—the chief contention of the English opponents of the convention. He gives high praise to Mr. Renault's report which accompanied the declaration, and favors a reservation in the acts ratifying it, which shall incorporate Mr. Renault's explanations and definitions as a part of the agreement. The student of international law and affairs can not afford to neglect the author's trenchant discussion.

**Colby, Frank Moore** (Ed.). *The New International Year Book, 1911.* Pp. 808. Price \$5.00. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1912.

**Coulomb, C. A.** *The Administration of the English Borders during the Reign of Elizabeth.* Pp. 136. Price \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

**Deiser, G. F., and Johnson, F. W.** *Claims: Fixing Their Values.* Pp. ix, 158. Price \$2.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1911.

The authors of this book have had wide experience in handling damage claims against public service corporations as counsel and general claim agent, respectively, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The book embodying the results of this experience is an excellent work which will be of great value not only to public service corporations in training employees in the claim department, but also will be found of the greatest assistance to attorneys in handling damage cases.

Written largely from a non-legal standpoint, and emphasizing the practical side of the damage question, this work must be regarded as a supplement to the many text-books on damages, negligence and other kindred subjects. The chapters dealing with the preparation of cases for trial, the nature and extent of injuries sustained, the analysis of the facts of the occurrence, facts influencing questions of settlement, character and strength of evidence, and facts in mitigation or enhancement of damages are especially valuable.

**Doherty, Philip J.** *The Liability of Railroads to Interstate Employees.* Pp. 371.

Price \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

The law of the liability of railroads to interstate employees is systematically though rather briefly treated in the volume by Mr. Doherty. The volume opens with an account of the acts of 1908 and 1910; subsequent chapters in the first part of the book consider the legal meaning of the different parts of the law. Part two of the volume discusses the question of the constitutionality of the act of 1908 and deals particularly with the powers of congress to regulate the relations between master and servant, the limitation of the freedom of contract and with related questions. Part three of the volume considers briefly the safety appliance acts.

**Dougherty, J. Hampden.** *Power of Federal Judiciary Over Legislation.* Pp. viii, 125. Price \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

**Dunlop, J., and Denman, R. D.** *English Apprenticeship and Child Labor—A History.* Pp. 390. Price \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

**Fisher, Irving.** *Elementary Principles of Economics.* Pp. xxviii, 531. Price \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

**Haines Lynn.** *The Minnesota Legislature of 1911.* Pp. 128. Bethesda, Md.: The Author, 1911.

The author dedicates his work to "The Progressives of Minnesota." He states that the writing of the book was "made difficult by the masks which men wore." In half the crucial events of the session 'the voice was Jacob's, but the hands were the hands of Esau.'" He gives in detail the measures by which, "led by the corrupt brewery combine, all the special interests accomplished the defeat of every vital reform affecting the corporations, save one." A partial list of defeated reforms includes: 1, The initiative and referendum; 2, the Sulerud constitutional amendment bill; 3, the recall; 4, woman's suffrage; 5, the Oregon plan of a corrupt practices act, with publicity pamphlet; 6, extension of the primary to state officers; 7, selection of presidential delegates by popular vote; 8, employers' liability act; 9, civil service; and 10, the income tax.

The volume is of value to all those who are endeavoring to cut the dry rot out of their conceptions of legislatures and of the way our governments are actually run. His descriptions of the third house, of senate patronage parasites, etc., should be read by all interested in fair government. Unquestionably such a pamphlet is bound to be of tremendous influence in guiding and influencing public opinion.

**Haines, Lynn.** *The Senate from 1907 to 1912.* Pp. 63. Price \$0.50. Bethesda, Md.: The Author, 1912.

This closely printed pamphlet, dedicated "to the men and women who see beyond the present controversy of progressives and reactionaries," is the "story of the stewardship of those United States senators whose terms expire March third, nineteen thirteen." It succinctly states the history of the senate from 1907, when it contained 61 republicans and 31 democrats (a nomenclature which, the author says, is wholly meaningless), of whom 12 were progressives and 80 were

reactionaries, to 1912 when there were 37 reactionary and 12 progressive republicans, and 23 reactionary and 18 progressive democrats. The 30 senators about whom this history is particularly written include 13 reactionary and 4 progressive republicans, and 10 reactionary and 3 progressive democrats. In the four big battles of this period, those over the Aldrich Currency Scheme, the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, the Taft-Wickersham Railroad Bills and Canadian Reciprocity, and other similar engagements, the author gives the votes revealing the alliance between the "Eastern stand-patters" and the "Bourbon democrats of the South," and the unity of action, as the author sees it, in the "oligarchy of the senate."

**Honey, S. R.** *The Referendum Among the English.* Pp. xxxv, 114. Price \$1.00.  
New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

It appears that this book was written for the enlightenment of the English as to referenda in the United States, with the hope that the author may "set forth enough of the principles of that system (the referendum) and of its applicability to the political conditions of those States to enable an Englishman of intelligence to discover conditions in the English government to which the principles are applicable and to realize that there are no considerable difficulties in the path of its application." At the most, however, the book would lead only to further inquiries. From the contents one would judge that the only sources used in the preparation of the book were Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and the "New York World Almanac," together with some votes on constitutional questions selected from Thorpe's "American Charters, Constitutions and Organic Laws." The votes are given on certain propositions submitted to the people in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The book is of no value to students in the United States and of doubtful value to English students.

**Horton, R. F.** *National Ideals and Race Regeneration.* Pp. 57. **Scharlieb, Mary.** *Womanhood and Race Regeneration.* Pp. 54. **Thomson, J. A., and Geddes, P.** *Problems of Sex.* Pp. 52. Price 50 cents each. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1912.

**Huff, C. L.** *Huff's Talks on Real Salesmanship.* Pp. 78. Price \$1.00. Philadelphia: The Author, 1912.

This little book is fresh from the experience of a man who knows salesmanship and who has carried his experience to the point of practical generalization. The treatment of successive themes shows keen observation based on knowledge of human nature; the style is simple and smooth flowing, and the drift of interpretation and practical suggestion is refreshing in its helpful optimism.

**Hungerford, Edward.** *The Modern Railroad.* Pp. xxi, 476. Price \$1.75.  
Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911.

A popular book treating of the history of railroads and describing how they are operated. The author endeavors to cover the whole railroad transportation service in a popular and entertaining way. The volume is necessarily superficial and is intended for the general reader rather than for special students of transportation.

**Isaacs, Abram S.** *What is Judaism?* Pp. x, 206. Price \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

The book consists of fifteen essays or papers previously published as magazine articles: What is Judaism? The Jew and the Currents of his Age. The Jew in the United States. The Jew and the World. Has Judaism a Future? The Jewish Home. What is Jewish History? What is Jewish Literature? Is Judaism Necessary To-day? The Talmud in History. What is the Cabala? Stories from the Rabbis. What makes the Jew? The Story of the Synagogue. A New Field for Religion. In so far as a knowledge of Jewish life and history, literature and institutions in one phase or another is requisite for an understanding of Judaism, the title of the book which is borrowed from the first paper may be said to be applicable to the whole collection, while in a stricter sense only a few of the subsequent chapters carry on the subject of the first. Still there runs through them all a unity of purpose and of thought. The author believes that Judaism, the Judaism that survived the birth of Christianity, is little known and much misunderstood. To make the essence of the Jewish faith better known and appreciated is the avowed purpose of the essayist. Lucidity of style and aptness of phrase, joined to a creditable mastery of the subject, mark the execution of the self-imposed task. The author never wearies of giving expression to the thought that Judaism is a simple and rational system of belief; that it has shown capacity for adjustment to the diversified conditions of time and clime; that in America the Synagogue works side by side with the Church in amicable neighborliness for the betterment of mankind. When the author accepts cosmopolitanism as the goal of state evolution, and looks for a humanitarian religion which will absorb the positive religions of to-day, he is, I fear, repeating the antiquated notions of the *illuminati* of eighteenth century fame. To-day we know that variation of types is the law of creative energy, that differentiation marks the highest developed society, and that not uniformity, but unity through diversity, is the goal toward which mankind is striving. The Synagogue may learn from the Church and the Church from the Synagogue, but they will not be merged in a nondescript humanitarianism.

**Judson, Frederick N.** *The Law of Interstate Commerce and Its Federal Regulation.* (Second edition.) Pp. xxiv, 805. Price \$6.50. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1912.

The new and enlarged edition of Judson's work on interstate commerce was made necessary by the legislation that has been enacted since 1906. The Hepburn act, the Mann-Elkins act, and other legislation, as well as the decisions of the courts in the enforcement of railway legislation and the Sherman Anti-trust act have added very largely to the law of interstate commerce during the past seven years. Mr. Judson's work is so well known to lawyers and lay students of transportation that any detailed review of the volume is unnecessary. It is an indispensable part of any library upon transportation.

**Keltie, J. Scott** (Ed.). *The Statesman's Year-Book (1911).* Pp. lxxii, 1444. Price \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

The forty-eighth annual issue of the Statesman's Year-Book, covering the year 1911, contains the usual fund of statistical information and other data. The

sections devoted to Turkey, China, Spain and certain other countries have been materially improved as compared with previous years. The returns of censuses taken during 1910 and 1911 in Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Bulgaria and the United States, moreover, became available and enabled the editors to present detailed statistical data for these countries. In a volume covering so wide an area specific errors are likely to appear, as for instance the operating statistics of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company are confused. But the Year-Book is as usual a work of commendable general accuracy.

**King, W. I.** *The Elements of Statistical Method.* Pp. xvi, 250. Price \$1.50.

New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

In the preface the author declares his purpose, "to furnish a simple text in statistical method for the benefit of those students, economists, administrative officials, writers, or other members of the educated public who desire a general knowledge of the more elementary processes involved in a scientific study, analysis, and use of large masses of numerical data." Recognizing that few persons who desire to make practical use of statistics are expert mathematicians, the author attempts to present only the very simple theorems on which statistical method is based. There is certainly a place for such a book.

The text is divided into four parts, the first of which briefly sketches the historical development of statistics and attempts a definition of the science and a statement of the uses of statistics. Part II deals with the principles and methods of gathering the material, placing emphasis upon the fundamental importance of understanding the nature of the problems to be solved before attempting to plan the investigation, or to make out schedules of inquiry, or to fix statistical units. Part III is devoted to the methods of analyzing the material gathered. This part covers the usual topics of tabulation, frequency tables, averages, and dispersion about the average, and closes with a discussion of methods of comparison, by which relations are made clear and cause and effect are established. Correlation and the measure of correlation are explained and illustrated. This is the more difficult and more mathematical part of statistical science and the author seems to approach it from the point of view of a summary of principles and methods rather than from the point of view of the beginning student who must first get a clear notion of the meaning and application of comparison and correlation, as he works with the concrete data of social and economic life. The method of exposition requires space but it would seem to be essential for the beginner if he is to understand that, above all else, common sense and discrimination must be exercised in dealing with numerical data. Mere formulæ are of little use to the beginner except to make definite what has been explained. For the advanced student the case is different, but the author is not appealing to the advanced student. In the entire second half of the book too much of the material is presented in a summary and rigid form. Too many formulæ are given in detail, where the same space devoted to concrete exposition would have been much more enlightening to the beginner and the practical worker with statistics.

The book is most useful but fails of its broader purpose, stated in the preface. For the beginner, as a text, it will require careful explanation and illustration, which, no doubt, the author presents in his own classes.

**Kuhn, Arthur K.** *A Comparative Study of the Law of Corporations.* Pp. 173.

New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

Dr. Kuhn's work is well worth persual both by the student of the corporation problem and of corporation law, for it contains valuable information for both. The book is divided into nine chapters. The first three of these—I. Group Forms and Corporate Types in Ancient Times; II. Group Forms and Corporate Types in the Middle Ages, and III. The Origin and Development of Corporations in England—are of an introductory character and chiefly of historical interest. Three of the other six chapters are devoted to the protection of creditors and shareholders in Continental Europe discussed under the heads of Organization, Operation and Dissolution, respectively. The remaining three discuss legislation and reform in England and America under the same heading, the chapter on Legislation and Reform in England and America—Organization, following that of Protection of Creditors and Shareholders in Continental Europe—Organization, and so on with the other four chapters. Each of the three chapters entitled Protection of Creditors and Shareholders, etc., is subdivided into five sections, one of which deals with the law of each of the five countries, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. The other three chapters discuss, as their titles indicate, the English and American phases of the subject. A good bibliography has been inserted after the table of contents.

Like practically all of the Columbia University Studies, the volume shows painstaking and careful research. The author has made many interesting comparisons and pointed out advantages and disadvantages in the provisions of the law in different countries. In many places admirable criticisms and suggestions are made. The book is unquestionably a valuable addition to corporation literature. It is in no sense with the desire to detract from this value that the reviewer in fairness is compelled to say that in places the treatment appears cursory and altogether too brief. The subject is a large one and it is a matter of some regret that certain phases were not more adequately discussed.

**Leake, P. D.** *Depreciation and Wasting Assets.* Pp. xi, 195. Price \$3.50.

New York: Ronald Press Company, 1912.

The literature on the important subject of depreciation and the treatment of business accounts to provide for this item of loss has received an important addition through the little book of Mr. Leake, whose work in the past entitles him to rank as an authority upon this question. Although written in England, from which the illustrations are almost entirely drawn, yet the principles and conclusions can be applied with little or no change to American problems and conditions. The chapters dealing with the measuring of depreciation of an industrial plant, the calculation of depreciation on natural raw materials, on terminable concessions, copyrights, patent rights, good will and trademarks are especially valuable.

**McConnel, Roy M.** *Criminal Responsibility and Social Constraint.* Pp. vi, 339.

Price \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912.

**Mundy, Floyd W.** *The Earning Power of Railroads, 1912.* Pp. 526. Price \$2.50.

New York: Moody's Magazine Book Department, 1912.

The 1912 edition of Mundy's "Earning Power of Railroads" follows the plan of

previous editions, the volume becoming larger year by year. There is no other source of information so compact and useful as is this volume, which discusses the income account of 154 railroads whose operations cover all but 15,000 miles of the entire railway line mileage in the United States.

**Nolen, John.** *Replanning Small Cities.* Pp. 218. Price \$2.50. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1912.

Mr. Nolen in his new book has chosen the right sub-title "Six Typical Studies"—so varied and representative are the cities chosen. The studies also show that they were commissions from the communities in question made for actual execution. Plans are given, showing proposed changes, and the recommendations for improvements are detailed and specific. General principles of city planning are, however, indicated in each case. There is also an introduction which treats of the subject as a whole, and a concluding article, applying the general truth to the preceding studies. An appendix is added, containing the text of suggestive city planning legislation, a bibliography and other general information.

The book has thus a three-fold purpose and value:—it is a popular statement of the general principles of city planning, with illustrations and applications; it is a collection of studies of interest to the special student; and it is a solution of real problems of value to the practical city planner. Unfortunately in one or two cases, the plans, so essential to all three classes of readers, are too fine and intricate to be of the same value as the rest.

**Page, Thomas Nelson.** *Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier.* Pp. 734. Price \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

Mr. Page states that he started out to write a second and enlarged edition of the little volume which he published a few years ago upon "Robert E. Lee, the Southerner," and that his work was so expanded as to result in the present biography of "Lee, Man and Soldier." This explains, doubtless, the general tone of the work which suffers from the fact that the author felt called upon to take sides as between the South and the North. In other words, Mr. Page does not have the impartial and judicial attitude that Robert E. Lee had. On the whole, however, the book is admirable. It is written with the charm that one would expect to find in the writings of Mr. Page; it is never dull even in the discussion of campaigns. The early chapters deal with the life of Mr. Lee before the war, but the larger part of the volume is devoted to details of the campaigns of the Army of Virginia. The picture of Lee after the war is admirably drawn, and one might wish that the later chapters of the book had been expanded so as to bring out more fully the events of the five years following the great Civil War and of Lee's relations to them.

**Parkhurst, F. A.** *Applied Methods of Scientific Management.* Pp. xii, 325. Price \$2.00. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1912.

**Paxson, F. L.** *The Civil War.* Pp. 256. Price \$0.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912.

The new method of historical interpretation finds an excellent illustration in this little volume. The author is concerned less with the narration of events than with their explanation. If one is concerned with an accurate description

of the details of battles and of campaigns this book will not satisfy his demand, but if he is interested in the psychological forces which were the product of environmental conditions and which made an otherwise unnecessary conflict inevitable, he will find it interesting and instructive reading. The author declares that "the South would of herself have discarded slavery in another generation; that the new nationalism would have come about without the Civil War, but the South was led into secession by causes which it could not control." It is this tracing of cause and effect; the interpretation of the incidents of the war that makes the book valuable. It is published in The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge and its price makes it accessible to a wide circle of readers.

**Robinson, C. M.** *The Width and Arrangement of Streets.* Pp. x, 199. Price \$2.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1911.

By the casual reader a book on the width and arrangement of streets would probably be dismissed, in advance, as a technical discussion of a small part of the field of city planning. In fact the streets cover from twenty-five to fifty per cent of the area of a modern city; are one of its largest investments and heaviest expenses; and a most important factor in shaping its growth and the life of its citizens. This Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson shows in his latest book. It is written for the public rather than the specialist. The author does not claim for it originality so much as that it is a statement of "the belief of the students of town and city planning in all nations which to-day are considering the subject."

The legal and administrative sides of city planning are less closely related to the thesis of the book, and less fully and adequately treated than the rest. Nor is it safe to refer to Pennsylvania law and method as precedents, as is done on page 78. In that state the courts have held that streets may be laid out on the city plan without provision for compensation until the land is taken and without payment for improvements made meanwhile; but in all the other states in which the question has arisen, such statutes have been held to be a taking without compensation and unconstitutional. Nevertheless, almost all that is said with regard to the use of building line statutes is thoroughly sound.

The book as a whole shows study, observation and appreciation of the best in modern city planning; it is written from the social point of view; it advocates real planning rather than rules of thumb; and, with its helpful plans and attractive illustrations, it not only should be but will be widely read.

**Ross, Edward A.** *Changing America.* Pp. 236. Price \$1.20. New York: The Century Company, 1912.

**Savage, W. G.** *Milk and the Public Health.* Pp. xviii, 459. Price \$3.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

**Schirmacher, K.** *The Modern Woman's Rights Movement.* Price \$1.50. Pp. xvi, 280. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

"The Modern Woman's Rights Movement" has been translated from the German of Dr. K. Schirmacher (2d edition) by Carl Conrad Eckhardt, Ph.D., instructor in history, University of Colorado. It purports to be the first book in English giving a history of the woman's rights movement in all countries of the world. "Oppression," says Dr. Schirmacher, "is opposed to human nature." Yet from

the remotest time man has tried to rule the one who should rightly be his comrade. Every protest against the law of might by which he has succeeded in dominating her is defined, therefore, as a "woman's rights movement." Although the scope of the book is broad, the field is carefully covered. The author begins with the Germanic countries, followed by the Romance countries, the Slavic and Balkan states, the Orient and the Far East, and finishes with a formal conclusion and an excellent index. The data are carefully presented in an easily available form, and the book translated into clear, idiomatic English. Dr. Schirmacher concludes that "the emancipation of woman is synonymous with the education of man."

**Seligman, E. R. A.** (Ed.). *The Social Evil*. Pp. xvii, 303. Price \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

**Stanford, C. Thomas.** *About Algeria*. Pp. 306. Price \$1.50. New York: John Lane Company, 1912.

Mr. Stanford's book on Algeria is an excellent piece of work. The description of the country and of the principal points of interest is well written and the volume is accompanied by an exceptionally artistic set of illustrations. The author was especially interested in Arab doorways and has reproduced some of the drawings of Mr. Thoroton. The volume will be appreciated by the large number of tourists annually visiting Algeria. It should be read by all tourists who contemplate making a trip through that country.

**Sterne, Simon.** *Railways in the United States*. Pp. xiii, 209. Price \$1.35. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

The republication in book form of most of the more important papers and addresses of Simon Sterne will be appreciated by students of transportation. No publicist has ever written more clearly and correctly regarding the relations of railways to the state than Simon Sterne. His life work and his writings made a real contribution to the solution of the problem of railway regulation, and this small book, printed years after his death, will give to his writings a permanent place in available transportation literature.

The book includes chapters upon the history and political development of railways, upon legislation concerning railways in the United States, and upon the relations of railroads to the state.

**Streightoff, Frank H.** *The Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America*. Pp. xix, 196. Price \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

The most recent studies on the standard of living are well summarized and popularized in this monograph. Beginning with a definition of the standard of living, which, by the way, is neither as clear nor as accurate as it might be, the author devotes chapters to Family Expenditures, Unemployment, Incomes, Housing, Food, Clothing, Thrift and Health. These chapters are excellent throughout. The student as well as the general reader will go to them for a succinct statement of the special problems involved. Charts, diagrams and statistical tables are used with telling effect.

Unfortunately, a similar excellence does not characterize the chapter on The Living Wage. Here the author cites the estimates made by Ryan and John

Mitchell, and tests their verity by the single case "of an intelligent man who works at odd jobs in Middletown, Connecticut." After presenting the data collected by this individual, the author writes "surely this is not a high estimate for a living wage—the estimate was very carefully made as a minimum and then reduced by \$60.00." "It is, then, conservative to set \$650 as the extreme low limit of the living wage in cities of the North, East, and West. Probably \$600 is high enough for the cities of the South. At this wage there can be no saving and a minimum of pleasure. Yet there are in the United States, at least five million industrial workmen who are earning \$600 or less a year." It does not require a trained statistician to detect the flagrant inadequacy of such a statement.

Certainly no one can seriously accept the religious peroration on pages 178 and 179. If these pages are skipped, however, the work as a whole (particularly chapters II to IX) represents a welcome contribution to the literature on living standards.

**Talbert, E. L.** *Opportunities in School and Industry for Children of the Stockyards District.* Pp. vi, 64. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1912.

Persons close to the facts have long suspected that a break existed between public education and wage earning. No more striking confirmation of this belief could be found than that appearing in Dr. Talbert's study. Though his problem is complicated by the presence of varied nationality, he has worked out a most interesting statement of the reasons why the children leave school. Of three hundred and thirty children who express their opinions, one hundred and ten reflected negatively on the school; while one hundred and seventy-one replied that lack of money was the prime cause of leaving school. How far child opinion may be trusted is an open question, but certainly the present study reveals a marked tendency on the part of both children and parents to distrust the efficacy of public education. The study contains some valuable data on the character of work and the wages of children leaving school.

**Ward, Harry F.** (Ed.). *Social Creed of the Churches.* Pp. 185. Price \$0.50. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1912.

This preliminary volume to a series of hand-books authorized by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America reflects fully the emphasis now placed upon social religion. The little book, compiled in cooperation by a group of prominent ministers and laymen, is really a short text book in social economy. It discusses in a sane and conservative way, from the viewpoint of Christian democracy, an advanced social platform aimed at the elimination of the evils of our industrial civilization. This social creed takes exception to the conditions of child and woman labor, declares for a living wage for men, adequate protection from injury, old age, and "the hardships arising from the swift crises of industrial change;" it insists upon the prevention of poverty and "the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised,"—assuring to all the "opportunity for self-maintenance" and "that degree of leisure which is the condition of the highest human life."

Necessarily the treatment of each subject is brief,—but it is as well clear and straightforward, and an ample bibliography is provided at the end of each section.

The widespread use of such books as a basis for group discussion will help in the interpretation of social evils to those who need only to realize the crying needs of modern life to hasten and join the swelling ranks of the army of the common good. Certainly the adoption of a concrete programme by that institution which stands for the realization of the highest ideals in our community life marks an advance in constructive democracy. Many rejoice that at least, consciously and deliberately, the Church of Christ has entered the field of social endeavor to hasten the coming of His Kingdom.

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## REVIEWS

**Beard, Charles A.** *The Supreme Court and the Constitution.* Pp. 127. Price \$1.00.  
New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

This splendid little volume of Professor Beard was written to answer the question, or at least to point out the methods for answering the question: "Did the framers of the federal constitution intend that the supreme court should pass upon the constitutionality of acts of congress?" He concludes (p. 51) that "we are justified in asserting that twenty-five members of the convention (of 1787) favored or at least accepted some form of *judicial control*." But the evidence he submits as to these twenty-five members includes not only their statements *during* the constitutional convention, but also their statements at any time *subsequent* thereto. Indeed, he feels that William Johnson, Robert Morris and George Washington favored judicial control and, by implication, the power of the supreme court to nullify congressional acts, because the two former voted for, and the last named signed, the *Judicial Act of 1789!* However, scrutiny of the evidence presented as to these twenty-five members, who, says Professor Beard, were the "leading members," reveals that, in terms of his own evidence, but eight of these twenty-five expressed, *during the constitutional convention*, any belief that the courts would have power to nullify congressional legislation. Therefore, his conclusion (p. 55) that "the opponents of judicial control must have been fully aware that most of the leading members regarded the nullification of constitutional laws as a normal function" is scarcely justifiable, as those members did not have the advantage of knowing at that time what the members of the convention might be thinking a few years thereafter.

Professor Beard says that "the accepted canons of historical criticism warrant the assumption that, when a legal proposition is before a law-making body and a considerable number of the supporters of that proposition definitely assert that it involves certain important and fundamental implications, and it is nevertheless approved by that body, without any protests worthy of mention, these implications must be deemed a part of that legal proposition when it becomes a law; provided, of course, that they are consistent with the letter and spirit of the instrument." To this assumption *per se* no one could object, but no proposi-